

augro, misceo, gaudeo, iungo, caedo, nacio, vincio, gigno, fido, reperio, metior.

5. Write in full the present indicative of *fin*, *malo*, *abeo*; the present subjunctive of *volo* and *absum*; and the imperfect subjunctive of *fero*.

6. What are *inseparable prepositions*? Give the list, with meanings.

7. What verbs govern the Genitive, Genitive and Accusative, Dative, and Ablative respectively?

8. Explain fully, with examples, the rule of sequence of tenses.

9. Give the different forms of Conditional Sentences, with the peculiar force of each.

10. In what different ways is *Purpose* denoted in Latin? Translate, in as many ways as you can, the sentence: *Soldiers were sent to occupy the citadel.*

11. Translate into Latin:

The city was besieged for ten summers and winters.

Teaunum is distant eighteen miles from Larinum.

Cæsar leaves two legions as a guard for the camp.

They wrote that Themistocles had gone over into Asia.

What is so agreeable to hear?

12. Give the rules for the quantity of final vowels, with the principal exceptions.

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I.

Translate:

Ipsi philosophi etiam illis libellis quos de *contemnenda gloria scribunt* nomen suum inscribunt: in eo ipso, in quo prædicationem nobilitatemque *despiciunt* prædicari de se ac se nominari *volunt*. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus ille vir et imperator, Attii amicissimi sui carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero

ille qui cum *Ætolis* Ennio *comite* bellavit Fulvius non dubitavit Martis *manubias* Musis consecrare.—CICERO, *Pro Archia* [Value 20.]

1. Parse the words in italics, conjugating the verbs. [9.]

2. Write notes on the proper names, ending with Fulvius. [10.]

3. Mark the quantity of the penult in *philosophi, inscribunt, imperator, amicus, aditus, Ætolis*. [3.]

4. *eo ipso*. Give the gen. and dat. sing. and the neut. sing. nom., of both these pronouns. [4.]

5. *summus*. Give the other form of the superlative of this adj., distinguishing between the two forms. [2.]

6. *manubias*. Mention four other substantives used in the plural only. [4.]

11.

Translate:

Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves *subduci* et cum castris una munitione conjungi. In his rebus *circiter* dies decem *consumit* ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborum militum intermissis. Subductus navibus castrisque egregie *munitis* easdem copias, quas ante, praesidio navibus reliquit, ipse eodem, unde *redierat*, proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiae Britannorum *convenerant* summa imperii bellique administrandi communis consilio permissa Cassivellauno; cujus fines a *maritimis* civitatibus flumen *dividit*, quod appellatur *Tamesis*, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta.—CÆSAR, *Bellum Britannicum*. [25.]

1. Mark the quantity of the penult of all the words in italics; and distinguish between *reliqui* and *reliqui*, *convēnit* and *convēnit*. [7.]

2. Parse: *coniungi, consumit, intermissis, reliquit, eodem, redierat, proficiscitur, venisset, summa, dividit*, conjugating the verbs. [18.]

3. *multae operae*. How is the gen. here used? [1.]

4. *subduci*. On what does this verb depend? [1.]